

The Rural District Council of Godstone

(PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT).

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1908.

PRINTED :

J. B. LOCK, PRINTER, "CAXTON HOUSE."

1909.



To the Chairman and Councillors of the Rural District Council of Godstone.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1908.

This was the first District in the County in which a scheduled account of the Dairies and Cowsheds was issued. A brief description of the condition of each is given, indicating the improvements carried out during the year, and defects still existing and requiring amendment. As before, the schedule is printed separately from the Annual Report, and is not publicly circulated.

It is hoped that the present Report will serve to give a fairly clear idea of the condition of the houses of the working classes, and it will be made more complete from year to year.

As in former years, the Parishes comprising the District have been grouped for purposes of statistics, into four Wards, as the figures for individual Parishes are, in some instances, too small to be of value. The wards are so arranged that the numbers of the populations are to some extent equal, and each ward corresponds roughly to the physical conformation of the country.

THE NORTH WARD consists of the Parishes of Farleigh, Chelsham, Woldingham, Warlingham, and Tatsfield. It is situated on the gravel and chalk formation, and is high ground. It is separated from the northern borders of the Eastern and Western Wards by the abrupt slopes of the chalk hills. It varies in height towards the north, in the neighbourhood of Farleigh, from 400 to 600 feet; further south, at Chelsham, Warlingham, and Tatsfield, the altitude varies from 600 to 800 feet above sea level. On the Western border running in a South-easterly direction, is the Caterham Valley, where the

altitude varies from 200 to 300 feet. There is a total absence of streams in this part of the District, with the exception of the Bourne. This is a stream running in a Northerly direction along the Caterham Valley. It is of a very peculiar nature in that it only rises and flows at periods said to be regularly every seven years. When this occurs, much trouble and inconvenience is caused by the overflowing of its banks, and injury to health is likely to arise from the flooding of cesspools and consequent pollution of back yards or even sculleries of houses adjacent to it. The general character of this ward is rural, and the occupation of the inhabitants is chiefly agriculture.

Chelsham is a sparsely populated area, the cottages being very scattered, except in the neighbourhood of the Croydon Mental Hospital, where they are of recent construction, and are provided with drainage to cesspools and earth closets, and have a public water supply. The rest are of an earlier date and are without drainage, and have privies, but are provided with good gardens. The water supply is derived from ground tanks for the storage of rain water.

Farleigh is also a sparsely populated neighbourhood. The cottages are small, usually without drainage, and have pail closets or privies, but have good gardens. The water supply is derived from ground tanks for the storage of rain water.

Woldingham is chiefly a residential neighbourhood. About half the cottages are drained, and are provided with water closets. The rest have no drainage whatever, and have either privies or earth closets. The water supply is obtained from the public service.

Tatsfield. The old cottage property is of a very inferior type, and usually delapidated. Considerable improvement has of late been made in the matter of house drainage and repairs, but much remains to be done. Numerous small plots of land have been sold, and buildings have been erected by the present owners. In many of these cases great difficulty has been experienced in preventing the Building Bye-laws from being evaded. The water supply, until about three years ago, was obtained by the storage of rain water in ground tanks, but a certain number of houses are now served by a water main laid down by the Metropolitan Water Board.

Warlingham and Whyteleafe. At Warlingham Green two-thirds of the cottages are modern and are provided

with earth or pail closets, they are drained to cesspools, and the gardens are fairly large. The remaining third are much older, with inferior drainage or none at all, and are provided with pail closets or privies. Most of the cottages are connected with the public water supply.

The cottages near the Hare and Hounds public house are in most cases provided with good drainage to cesspools, and are provided with water closets. They have fairly large gardens. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the past in keeping the property free from nuisances; this is owing chiefly to the neglect of the tenants to deal properly with their house refuse by digging it into the garden, instead of leaving it in heaps, often in close proximity to the back doors. These cottages derive their water from the public supply.

At Sunny Bank about two thirds of the cottages are modern and have good drainage, and either water or pail closets. The old cottages are provided with earth closets or privies, and are without drainage, the refuse water and slops being disposed of in the gardens.

Most of them are connected with the public water supply, the remainder having shallow wells or rain-water tanks.

There is no dust collection for this part of Warlingham, but cesspools are emptied at the expense of the rates. The drainage of Whyteleafe is mentioned in another part of the Report.

THE EAST WARD consists of the parishes of Limpsfield, Oxted, and Titsey; and the **WEST WARD** of Tandridge, Godstone, and Bletchingley. They lie astride the road running East and West from Westerham to Redhill, extending for a mile or two on either side, and occupy the green sand formation reaching northwards to the chalk and sloping gently to the weald clay in the south. The elevation on the green sand formation varies from 300 to 600 feet, while further south, on the clay, the elevation is less. To the north of Bletchingley is a comparatively low lying-piece of land occupied by the extremity of Nutfield Marsh, and in it arises a tributary stream of the river Mole. A stream arises in the neighbourhood of Godstone, and eventually enters the Eden Brook. In the neighbourhood of Oxted and Limpsfield streams arise which enter the Kent Brook.

Oxted and Limpsfield are residential neighbourhoods, many large houses having been built here during the last few years. They have a combined sewerage scheme. The cottages at Old Oxted are concentrated on either side of a narrow street. Most of them are very old, with low rooms and small windows, and are connected to the sewer. A large number possess no sculleries, but provision has been made to receive sink water by means of large gullies situated in the yards. Most of the old privies formerly in use have been converted into water closets and connected to the sewer, or into pail closets. The gardens are generally small, and the water supply is obtained from the public service. House refuse is collected at the expense of the rates.

At New Holland the cottages are chiefly of recent construction, and nearly all are connected with the sewer, and are provided either with pail or water closets. They derive their water supply from the public service.

At Hurst Green and Broadham Green the cottages are chiefly old, with privies or pail closets, and no drainage. They are supplied with water from a public water service, with the exception of some at Broadham Green, which derive their supply from a spring.

New Oxted is situated in the neighbourhood of the Railway Station. The cottages are of modern construction, and are good and well drained to the sewer, and have water closets. The water supply is derived from the public service. House refuse is collected.

At Limpsfield Village the cottages are very old, with low rooms, small windows, and no sculleries; provision for disposal of sink waste being by means of gullies outside the houses. They are drained to the sewer, and most of them have a good water closet. The gardens as a rule are small. The water supply is derived from the public service. House refuse is collected. There are a few cottages of recent construction in good sanitary condition in all respects.

The Cottages situated on the Chart, near Limpsfield Common, have good gardens. Most of them have sink drainage and earth closets, but some are provided with privies. The water is derived from the public service.

At Moor House, two miles to the West of Limpsfield Village, there is a small hamlet. The houses are old, and with few exceptions have no drainage; the rooms are low, with small windows, they are without sculleries, and the gardens are, as a rule, small. About half of them still have old privies, the rest being provided with pail closets. The water supply is obtained from a spring situated in a dip hole about 100 yards distant from the nearest house. This supply has been frequently inspected, and there has never been reason to think it other than wholesome.

At Titsey there are few cottages. They are old and similar to those at Limpsfield Village, they are provided with a privy or pail closet. The water supply is derived from shallow wells. The gardens, as a rule, are large, and the situation is healthy.

The village of Tandridge is composed of about 35 old cottages. About half of these drain into a sewer, which passes down the highway. The effluent is disposed of in a field by means of broad-irrigation. Most of the remaining houses have been redrained to cesspools of recent date, and are in satisfactory condition.

A few of the cottages have water closets, but most are provided with privies or pail closets. The water supply is obtained from a public service. There is an outlying hamlet of more recent construction nearer the railway, where the sanitary conditions generally are fairly satisfactory.

Godstone Village. The village consists of Tyler's Green, Oxted and Salisbury Roads, and the properties surrounding Godstone Green. A sewerage scheme has been provided for these areas, and all cottages, with the exception of two, have been connected thereto.

With a few exceptions, all have a good water closet, a sink, and a water supply from the Company's Service.

The cottages at Tyler's Green are small, usually possessing only two bedrooms each, and very small gardens. The situation, however, is open and healthy.

The cottage property at Oxted and Salisbury Roads is of modern construction. All have water closets, good drainage, and sinks, and large gardens. The water is derived from the public water supply.

The cottages of the village proper are, as a rule, very old, and in one part the houses are concentrated on an area

triangular in shape. The rows of houses are separated from one another by a series of alleys, and here there are no gardens. Most of the cottages, however, are fairly large, having three or four bedrooms. They are all drained to the sewer, and provided with water closets and public water supply.

The remainder of the cottages, surrounding the green are old, but possessing good gardens, and the sanitary condition is good.

Godstone Station. All the cottages in Lagham Road are of recent construction and well-built, and are provided with water from the Company's Service.

The cottages on the Main Road are of older construction. They are provided with a pail closet or privy. The water supply is derived from the public service. The gardens in this area, with a few exceptions, are large, and the situation is open and healthy. The method of sewage disposal is described elsewhere in the Report.

Blindley Heath. The cottages in this part of the District are rather scattered. There is no sewerage system, and probably half the cottages are without sink drainage, and are provided with earth closets or privies. The cottages have good gardens of sufficient size for disposal of excreta. There is, however, a series of back-to-back houses known as "The Blocks," where the plots of ground are somewhat small. The water supply is in most cases from a public service.

The village of **Bletchingley** is provided with a sewerage scheme. The extreme western end, known as Barfields, is of recent construction, the cottages are well-built, with good well lighted, and ventilated rooms, and the houses usually possess three bedrooms. Each house is drained to the public sewer, and provided with a water closet, or in a few cases a pail closet, and most have a scullery with a good sink. The Water Company's Service is laid on. The gardens are of fair size, and the general situation is healthy. In the village itself the cottages are of much greater age, some of them being very old, but a considerable improvement has recently been made in the state of repair of a large number of them. Where there are no sculleries, a large gulley has been provided in the yard or garden, and connected to the sewer. With a very few exceptions water closets have been provided, and the Water Company's

Service laid on. There are about a dozen houses which still obtain water from wells. A few cottages have no gardens whatever. The outlying cottages have large gardens, but generally are without any sink drainage, and are provided with either pail closet or privy.

In most cases the Company's Service is connected to the premises. Provision is made for the collection of house refuse in the village.

THE SOUTH WARD is situated on the Weald Clay, and contains the parishes of Lingfield, Crowhurst, and Horne. It is rural in character with the exception of Lingfield Village, and the residential neighbourhood of Dormans Land.

It is much flatter and lower than the rest of the District, the height above sea-level being as low as 150 feet in some places. In the neighbourhood of Dormans Land it rises to a height of 400 feet.

Several small streams run through this part of the District, and join the Eden Brook which crosses the eastern border near Edenbridge.

Lingfield is one of the largest parishes in the District, and was sewered about three years ago. In the village most of the cottages are in good sanitary condition, with sinks and water closets, and are provided with water from the public main.

These remarks apply also to Station Road and in both cases there are gardens of good size.

Dormans is a separate village about a mile and half distant. Many of the cottages here are old, but nearly all are drained to the sewer, and now have water closets and sinks. A large number of cottages still obtain water from wells, but the chief supply is from the Company's main. The general sanitary condition is good, and the situation high and healthy.

Crowhurst. The cottages in this Parish are scattered, and the population is small.

The cottages are usually old, and some have thatched roofs. They are without sinks or drainage, and are provided with wooden privies or earth closets, but have large gardens. There are a few exceptions where drainage systems have been

provided. The water supply is in most cases from the public service.

Horne. Horne is similar in character to Crowhurst, except that the individual blocks of cottage properties have drainage and are provided with sinks.

The closet accommodation, as a rule, consists of the pail system, and in most cases the gardens are large. About 75 per cent. of the cottages are connected with the public water service, the remainder having shallow wells.

Speaking generally, the cottage property may be divided into two classes. (1) That connected with estates, and therefore the property of more or less wealthy persons; (2) that belonging to persons dependant for an income upon the rents from these cottages. There is this great difference between these two classes, that that belonging to the first is more likely to be, and as a matter of fact is, kept in better order than the second. This may the more readily be seen to be the case when it is remembered that cottage, and especially old cottage property, may be considered to be incapable of returning a fair percentage in rent upon the capital invested in it, provided the proper amount is spent annually in maintaining it in good condition. Indeed it may be stated that it is a matter of experience that the only real difficulty in getting necessary repairs executed is met with in cases where the property is expected to directly earn an income, or where it is required that expenses in connection with it shall be cut down as low as possible. Unfortunately, most of the cottages belong to this second class. In several instances much persuasion has been necessary. In one instance a Closing Order was obtained, viz : for a cottage at Park Farm, Lingfield. This cottage was really part of a cowshed, it being enclosed on three sides by the cowshed, and receiving part of its ventilation from it. It was quite unfit for human habitation, nor in my opinion could it be made so, on account of its position. After a lengthy hearing of the case before the Magistrates a Closing Order was obtained, but the defendant was given to understand that the cottage was capable of being made fit for occupation. In carrying out what I and your Council considered to be a very necessary sanitary reform, my work as Medical Officer of Health was rendered,

in this instance, more difficult by the appearance in the witness box against us of the Medical Officer of Health of a neighbouring District. The Magistrates have since allowed the cottage to be re-occupied, after certain work on it had been carried out, and the conditions must, therefore, be still considered unsatisfactory.

Sanitary defects in cottages are due to the shortcomings of either landlord or tenant. In the case of the latter, they are due to want of cleanliness, to improper disposal of refuse, or to overcrowding. A great deal of illness might be prevented if the interior of the houses were more systematically and thoroughly cleansed by the tenants, and whitewashing might be done with advantage much more frequently than it is, especially for the sleeping rooms, and where the kitchen and scullery is one and the same, and is used for a living room.

In many instances full advantage is not taken of the ground surrounding the cottage for the proper disposal of excrement and refuse. Too frequently this is placed in a large heap in one spot, instead of being spread over the ground and dug in regularly. Pail closets and privies are left unemptied too long, often until they overflow, and are only attended to when they become a nuisance.

How far overcrowding exists as a menace to health it is difficult to estimate. It is a fact which the persons likely to be affected by it are interested in concealing. Even a house-to-house inspection would fail to make it evident, unless the inspection were made at night, as it is so often due to the presence of lodgers, who are away from the house during the day. As a result of a representation to the Council on the question recently, the Inspector was directed to make a house-to-house inspection of the parish of Limpsfield. The work was begun, but the time occupied was found to be so great, that, if undertaken in addition to the ordinary routine of his work, many months would have passed before its completion, unless special help were provided.

Upon this being pointed out to the Council the order was rescinded. Another factor in the question of overcrowding is the sending of children from the towns into the country during the summer months. There is no doubt that a considerable amount of overcrowding is caused in this way, and infectious disease is frequently thus introduced.

Sanitary defects due to the shortcomings of landlords are generally remedied upon a notification being sent calling attention to the defect, unless the property is required to earn an income directly or indirectly. In the latter case, it is sometimes almost impossible to procure that the necessary works should be satisfactorily performed.

Tuberculosis. For some years Phthisis has been voluntarily notifiable, but it has been evident, in this and in other years, that only a very small proportion of the total number of cases occurring have been so notified. Few notifications have been received during the year; 28 deaths have occurred from this disease, and of these seven only have been previously notified. It is now the duty of the "Poor Law" Medical Officers to notify cases of Phthisis occurring among "Poor Persons" under their charge. This provision will make the number of notifications more complete, and will ensure the attention of the sanitary officials being drawn to those cases which it is especially necessary they should be aware of, for it may be assumed that proper precautions against infection are more likely to be taken in the case of the well-to-do classes. It has been the custom, on receipt of a notification, to visit the house of the patient, and take steps to remedy any defects in sanitation. The rooms, clothing, &c., likely to have been infected, have been cleansed and disinfected. In future, in addition, a pamphlet will be given containing instructions for the mode of living, disposal of sputum, and for taking other precautions necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

For some years your Council has defrayed the expense of having the sputum of suspected early cases examined for Tubercle Bacilli, and medical practitioners have been provided with apparatus for collecting the specimens, but very little advantage has been taken of this provision.

There is no hospital accommodation in the District for pulmonary tuberculosis, except at the Workhouse Infirmary at Bletchingley. Special provision is not made for the treatment of these cases, but an addition to the Infirmary is in contemplation, and this includes wards arranged especially for this purpose. Early cases, in which there is hope of permanent

benefit or cure, have been sent to other sanatoria by the Guardians.

Scarlet Fever has been prevalent in the District throughout the year. There has been no instance of a sufficient number of cases of the disease having occurred within a short time of one another to justify the term epidemic being applied. The largest number that occurred in one place in any one month was at Bletchingley, early in the year, where 11 cases occurred. Here, however, only three families were affected; in one of these, 6 cases occurred, and in another, 4. The failure to prevent the spread was attributed to the dirty condition of the houses. The difficulty in both instances was increased by the fact that the mothers of the patients were themselves ill of other complaints.

Of the forty-six cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital, thirty-five were typical both as regards the initial symptoms and the subsequent desquamation. Eight cases were definitely not Scarlet Fever, and three remained doubtful from the atypical nature of the initial symptoms, and the slight degree of subsequent peeling. Two cases had, on admittance, whooping cough, and one had chicken-pox in addition to Scarlet Fever. The following complications have arisen: enlarged glands have occurred in three cases, ear discharge in three, nasal discharge in three, and rheumatism in one. There have been three cases of albuminuria, two of which amounted to an actual nephritis. In three cases enlarged tonsils and post nasal adenoids were removed.

Diphtheria. Two outbreaks of Diphtheria have arisen which may be described as epidemics. The first occurred at Oxted and Limpsfield in March. During the month thirteen cases were notified, and the schools were closed in consequence. The disease throughout was mild in character.

In October, November, and December fourteen cases were notified from Whyteleafe. The disease was of a very virulent type, and four of the patients died, death being in each instance due to paralysis, and was accompanied by vomiting. Most of the cases occurred during the last week of October, and the Whyteleafe Schools were closed. Scholars living at Whyteleafe were also excluded from attending the County School for Girls at Whyteleafe. The high degree of virulence is to be

attributed to the insanitary conditions prevailing in this part of the District, and the mortality is due to this fact, and to the fact that so many of the patients were only injected with antitoxin at such a late stage of the disease.

One case of cross-infection has occurred at the Hospital.

THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL is situated at Bletchingley, and has a separate block for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever. The Diphtheria block is built of brick, and the walls are covered inside with cement. It has two wards, each of which has six beds. It is not desirable, however, that more than four patients should be treated in each ward at one time. So far, this accommodation has proved sufficient.

The Scarlet Fever Block is constructed of corrugated iron, and formerly it was lined inside with match-boarding. This rendered the building very hot in summer, and cold in winter, and exceedingly difficult to keep clean. During the year a layer of "Sirapite" cement has been placed on laths over the match boarding, with the result that the temperature is now much more uniform, and the walls are easily cleansed. There are four wards, two of which contain seven beds, and two contain four beds each. One of the wards is so arranged that it may be completely shut off from the rest, and has a separate door communicating with the outside on the opposite side of the building to that of the other wards. It may be thus used for isolation of patients suffering from a third disease, and was at one time used for the treatment of Diphtheria. It is usually, however, used as a convalescent ward, where the patients are placed for a week previous to discharge. The other wards are used for the segregation of patients in different stages of the disease, or with complications; but when patients of both sexes have to be provided for, this is sometimes difficult. As a rule there is no difficulty in providing proper segregation for twelve patients, and this number has seldom been exceeded.

WATER SUPPLIES. About nine-tenths of the population are now supplied with water from the main of one of the public water companies, the remainder being chiefly supplied from shallow wells, and from rain water collected in tanks. A large number of houses at Tatsfield are supplied in the latter way. The tanks are usually sufficient in capacity, and the purity

depends upon the efficiency with which the tanks, pipes, and filters are cleansed. It is not desirable that a water supply should depend upon the care of persons not skilled in such matters, and instances have occurred in which the water has been deficient in quantity and defective in quality through mismanagement. This was certainly the case in regard to the supply of the Tatsfield Schools. The Managers have now consented to derive their supply of water from the main of the Metropolitan Water Board.

The following companies have mains within the District : viz., Chelsham and Woldingham, East Surrey, Limpsfield and Oxted, whilst Tatsfield is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board.

Samples have been taken for analysis from the works of the Chelsham and Woldingham Company, and have shown the presence of a large number of micro-organisms, and the *Bacillus Coli*. The water is obtained from a deep well in the chalk, and is pumped to a high level reservoir for distribution. The conditions of this Reservoir were found not to be good. It is now, however, properly covered, and if cleaned sufficiently will not account for an unsatisfactory analysis.

The Reports upon the water of the East Surrey Company have been uniformly good. This water is artificially softened, and contains an exceedingly small number of Micro-organisms.

The results of analysis of the water of the Metropolitan Water Board also have been good, though they show it to be somewhat harder than the former.

The Limpsfield & Oxted Water Company derive their waters from two sources, viz.: from Westwood and from Paine's Hill. Samples have been taken on two occasions during the year. The first was in March, and the result was perfectly satisfactory. The second was in August, and showed the presence of *Bacillus Coli*. The samples were taken from the Pastings Reservoir, and the latter at a time when the Reservoir contained a mixed water of the Westwood and Paine's Hill pumping stations. Samples taken from Westwood have in the past been uniformly well reported upon, but those from Paine's Hill have at times contained *Bacillus Coli*.

The water of the Paine's Hill wells must always be regarded

with suspicion whilst the present conditions are in existence. The wells are shallow ones, and collect water from the green sand, in a situation where the water naturally comes to the surface as a spring. They are situated in a depression almost completely surrounded by higher land, and on this higher land are houses draining to cesspools, or with earth closets. The cesspools overflow or are pumped on to the gardens, and the earth closets are emptied on to the gardens, which, if they are not actually the gathering area, are in close proximity to it. Under these circumstances, although the chemical analyses have been uniformly good, and show no pollution, the presence of *Bacillus Coli* gives rise to great uneasiness. In consideration of these facts, I deem it necessary that one of three courses should be followed :—

1. To construct a sewer to take the sewage of all houses and cottages which might pollute the gathering ground.
2. To arrange for the proper emptying of cesspools and disposal of contents of earth closets, sinks, &c.
3. The discontinuance of the use of Pain's Hill water for drinking and domestic purposes.

School Supervision. Most of the schools in the district have been visited on account of the outbreaks of infectious or contagious disease, and advice has been given in regard to the means to be adopted to prevent the spread.

The following schools have been closed :—

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| Bletchingley | ... | ... | ... | Scarlet Fever. |
| Felbridge | ... | ... | ... | Measles. |
| Godstone Station | ... | ... | ... | Whooping Cough. |
| Limpsfield | ... | ... | ... | Diphtheria |
| Tatsfield | ... | ... | ... | Mumps. |
| Whyteleafe | ... | ... | ... | Diphtheria. |

Infected Premises and Disinfection. The rooms of all infected houses were either fumigated with Sulphur Dioxide Gas or sprayed with "Formalin," and in every case the infected bedding and clothes were removed and disinfected at the Isolation Hospital in a "Threshe's" Steam Disinfector. The same precautions were also taken upon the receipt of all notifications of death from Phthisis or Cancer.

Liberal supplies of disinfectants were given throughout the District, mostly on the application of the poorer classes of the community.

Slaughterhouses. There are 19 slaughterhouses in the District, which have all been periodically inspected. One slaughterhouse has been condemned as unfit for use, on account of its dilapidated and unsuitable condition.

Special attention has been given this year as to the methods of slaughtering adopted, and it is satisfactory to record that they appear to be expeditious and humane.

Opinions appear to be divided amongst slaughterers as to the advisability of stunning, but they seem unanimous with regard to sheep. From information obtained, it would appear that butcher's and others do not view with favour the stunning of sheep before killing, as they are of opinion that this process requires exceptional skill, otherwise much suffering is caused.

The quality of meat exposed for sale in the District is good, and none has been discovered which could be regarded as unfit for human consumption.

Bakehouses. There are 25 Bakehouses in the District, but one at Tatsfield has been condemned as being insanitary and unfit to be used, and in consequence a new and modern bakehouse has been erected, and is almost completed. This is the fourth bakehouse erected within the last few years in response to pressure brought to bear on the owners.

Administration of Factory and Workshop Act. The premises on the Register at the end of the year 1908 comprise the following trades and businesses :—

| | No. of Businesses | No. of Hands Employed. | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------|-------------------|-----------|--------|
| | | Men. | Women. | Young Persons. | Children. | Total. |
| Bakers | 25 | 47 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 64 |
| Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights | 24 | 46 | | 5 | | 51 |
| Brickmakers | 6 | 74 | | 15 | | 89 |
| Builders and Decorators | 28 | 92 | | 23 | | 115 |
| Bootmakers and Repairers | 7 | 11 | | 2 | | 13 |
| Dressmakers and Milliners | 8 | 4 | | 15 | | 19 |
| Engineers | 1 | 4 | | | | 4 |
| Fly Proprietors | 6 | 17 | | | | 17 |
| Laundries, (Steam and Domestic) | 9 | 14 | 145 | 21 | | 180 |
| Millers | 7 | 7 | | 2 | | 9 |
| Printers | 2 | 4 | | 2 | | 6 |
| Sand, Stone, Gravel, Quarries | 7 | 21 | | | | 21 |
| Saddlers | 7 | 9 | | 1 | | 10 |
| Tailors | 5 | 10 | | 2 | | 12 |
| TOTALS. | 142 | 360 | 149 | 91 | 10 | 610 |

Further information with regard to this matter is given in Table VI.

Complaints of Nuisances. The total number of complaints received and registered during the year was 42, and all were successfully dealt with.

The trouble experienced in dealing with encampments of gipsies has not been so great as during the Autumn of 1907, but complaints have been received regarding them. With the assistance of the police, the encampments have not been allowed to remain in one place, and thus very little inconvenience has been caused.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL. Of the total population, about 8,000 live in houses connected to sewers. The following places are sewered :—

| | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Bletchingley, | Godstone, |
| Limpsfield, | Oxted, |
| Lingfield, | Dormans Park, |
| Baldwins Hill, | Godstone Station. |

For all of these, with the exception of the last, provision is made for the treatment of the sewage.

Bletchingley. The population living in houses connected with the sewer is about 1,100. No new connections have been made during 1908. About three-quarters of the sewage flows by gravitation to the Outfall Works; the rest, viz. that from Barfields, is pumped to the head of the main sewer. The original ventilating "man holes" in the main street have been closed, and ventilating shafts have been erected to replace them, and an automatic flush has been placed at the head of the main sewer. No complaints have been made during the year.

The sewage is treated by precipitation, the effluent being partly discharged into prepared channels, and partly distributed by broad irrigation on the land recently acquired. The total area of works is nine acres.

Godstone. The population living in houses connected to the sewer, is about 1,200. No connections have been made in 1908, but a short extension of the sewer has been made. No complaints have been received during the year.

The sewage is treated by septic tanks, the effluent being afterwards filtered and distributed by broad irrigation. The area of works is about 5 acres. The filtrate has not been so satisfactory as in former years, and one tank has been cleaned out, and the filters have been top-dressed with new material.

Limpsfield and Oxted. The population living in houses connected to the sewers is about 2,800. The sewage is treated by septic tanks and filtration, with subsequent broad irrigation.

Additions to the sewers have been made in the Westerham Road and Blue House Lane, Limpsfield. For this, a Local Government Board Inquiry was held, and a loan obtained. The effluent has not been satisfactory. The volume of sewage is much greater than the works are able to deal with properly, and the nature of the soil, and the smallness of the area for irrigation, renders the pollution of the stream into which the effluent finally finds its way, inevitable. There is no doubt that the volume of the sewage is very greatly increased by the fact that the sewers leak in situations where they pass through water-logged soil. Both the tanks have been emptied during the

year, and in each instance there was a very large accumulation of sludge.

The filters have been re-topped with new material, and in one the material has been entirely renewed.

The area of the works is $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $3\frac{1}{2}$ are available for irrigation.

Lingfield. The population living in houses connected to the sewer is about 2,160. During 1908 a section of sewer, about three-quarters of a mile in length, and another short extension have been completed. An additional ventilating shaft has been provided, and others are contemplated, in consequence of the closure of surface gratings, on account of complaints of smells. The sewers are flushed automatically at the heads of the principal sewers, and by water carts at those of the smaller branches. The whole of the sewage is pumped into septic tanks. It is then filtered and distributed on to about 4 acres of flat clay land. The effluent has been satisfactory. Both tanks have been cleaned out and provided with sludge valves.

Dormans Park. Twenty-three houses are connected to this sewer. During the year the outfall works have been re-constructed. The sewers are clay-jointed, and owing to this fact, the volume of sewage is very large for the number of houses drained, and is much increased in wet weather. The sewage is treated by sedimentation, septic tank, and filtration. The filtration is effected by the effluent being discharged as a spray from two syphons alternately on to two filters containing 4ft. 6in. of clinker above, and 3ft. of broken brick below, and drained by a false bottom.

The filtrate flows by a stoneware pipe into an artificial channel filled with coarse clinker, and thence to the stream.

The sludge is removed from the tanks by sludge valves, and conveyed to a pit, whence it is removed by manual labour.

Baldwins Hill. About 70 houses of the Southern extremity of Lingfield are drained into the East Grinstead system, and treated on the works near Frith Park.

Godstone Station. Here there are about 80 houses, most of which drain into cesspools. The overflow from these is conveyed by a sewer to trenches cut in the area of ground situated on the North side of the South Eastern Railway.

Beyond the purifying action that may have occurred in the cesspools, no purification takes place before the sewage is thus discharged.

The rest of the houses are connected with the ditch, situated on the East side of the main road, after it has passed beneath the railway arch. This ditch is periodically cleaned out by your Council, but frequently gives rise to offensive odours.

Whyteleafe. For some years it has been recognised that the means of disposing of the sewage for this part of Warlingham were inadequate, and it was hoped that a scheme might be devised for combining with the system, or of utilizing the already existing outfall works of another District. Negotiations have taken place with this object in view, but have failed. There is no doubt that it is urgently required that this neighbourhood should be sewered.

The present staff and machinery for dealing with the emptying of the cesspools is inadequate, and the difficulty is, in many cases, increased by the fact that the land rises at the back of the houses, so that the cesspools are filled to such a height that the house drains are filled and overflow. In this way the traps and drains become blocked and fouled.

Throughout the past year, the cesspools have been constantly found to be over-full. During the Autumn an epidemic of diphtheria occurred, and the severity of the type of the disease is, no doubt, partly, at any rate, to be attributed to the insanitary conditions thus produced. The possibility of the pollution of the water at Kenley must not be lost sight of. A scheme for the necessary work is at present under consideration.

Vaccinations. The table of Vaccination Returns gives the figures for the whole Union District of Godstone. The figure for the period comprising the first half of the year 1908 does not show any great decrease in the number of vaccinations.

There have, however, during the whole of 1908, been 115 certificates received by the Vaccination Officer of conscientious objectors.

It seems likely that, in the future, a very large percentage of the population will remain unvaccinated, and thus produce a condition of things which will throw much greater responsibility upon the Public Health Authority in regard to Small Pox than at present exists.

Vital Statistics. The number of deaths which have occurred of persons belonging to the District is 251, giving a rate of 11·2. Though this is not the lowest recorded for the District, it is below the average for the past ten years. Ninety-four deaths, or considerably over a third of the total, has been of persons of 65 years of age or more.

Forty deaths have occurred in children of under one year of age, giving a rate per 1,000 births registered of 82·3. Twenty-two out of 40 deaths has been in children of under one month, and 20 of these are directly certified as due to defects or injury at birth.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. A. ROBINSON, B.A., M.B., B.C. CANTAB.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

TABLE A.

| Ward. | Popula- tion, Census 1901. | Pop. Estima- ted for 1908. | Acres. | Persons per acre. | Births. | | Rate per 1,000 Pop. | Deaths. | Rate per 1,000 Pop. |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|---------|-----|------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| | | | | | M. | F. | | | |
| North ... | 3,986 | 5,820 | 8,099 | '71 | 85 | 42 | 21'8 | 57 | 9'7 |
| South ... | 4,675 | 5,196 | 15,290 | '33 | 58 | 56 | 21'9 | 80 | 15'3 |
| East ... | 4,161 | 5,177 | 10,321 | '50 | 60 | 57 | 22'6 | 49 | 9'4 |
| West ... | 5,556 | 6,140 | 16,197 | '37 | 67 | 61 | 20'8 | 65 | 10'5 |
| Totals ... | 18,378 | 22,333 | 49,907 | '44 | 270 | 216 | 21'7 | 251 | 11'2 |

TABLE B.
CASES NOTIFIED.

(This Table does not include cases which have been notified under an error in diagnosis).

| Localities. | Scarlet Fever. | Diphtheria. | Enteric. | Totals. | Deaths. |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|----------|---------|---------|
| Oxted | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Limpsfield | | 12 | | 12 | |
| Bletchingley | 23 | 5 | 2 | 30 | 1 |
| Godstone | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Lingfield | 7 | 2 | | 9 | |
| Warlingham | 7 | 1 | 2 | 10 | |
| Whyteleafe | 5 | 15 | | 20 | 4 |
| Woldingham | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Tatsfield | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Tandridge | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Chelsham | 2 | | | 2 | |
| Farleigh | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Totals ... | 48 | 38 | 4 | 90 | 5 |

TABLE C.

| Years. | No of Parishes invaded | No of Houses invaded | Scarlatina | Diphtheria | Enteric | Erysipelas | Puerperal Fever | Small Pox | Total | Deaths |
|--------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|---------|------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|--------|
| 1898 | 9 | 69 | 32 | 29 | 6 | 18 | 4 | | 89 | 9 |
| 1899 | 10 | 61 | 59 | 6 | 3 | 26 | 3 | | 97 | 6 |
| 1900 | 8 | 71 | 47 | 29 | 3 | 14 | 1 | | 94 | 7 |
| 1901 | 13 | 86 | 79 | 23 | 4 | 12 | 4 | | 122 | 6 |
| 1902 | 11 | 85 | 49 | 45 | 9 | 8 | | 4 | 115 | 4 |
| 1903 | 10 | 55 | 29 | 26 | 4 | 12 | 1 | | 72 | 2 |
| 1904 | 8 | 66 | 48 | 29 | 3 | 10 | | | 90 | 7 |
| 1905 | 9 | 89 | 54 | 26 | 6 | 13 | 1 | | 100 | 5 |
| 1906 | 9 | 80 | 62 | 11 | | 18 | | | 91 | 1 |
| 1907 | 8 | 39 | 27 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 1 | | 47 | |
| 1908 | 12 | 71 | 48 | 38 | 4 | 6 | | | 96 | 5 |

VACCINATION RETURNS.

| Year. | No. of Births in Union District. | Successfully Vaccinated or Insusceptible. | Conscientious Objectors. | Died Unvaccinated. | Removes, &c. |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1907. | 348 | 272 | 14 | 22 | 40 |
| 30th June, to 31st Dec., 1907. | 341 | 241 | 34 | 15 | 51 |
| 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1908. | 344 | 236 | 57 | 15 | 36 |

Table I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1908 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
NAME OF DISTRICT—GODSTONE RURAL.

| Year. | Population estimated to middle of each year. | Births. | | Total Deaths registered in the District. | | | Deaths of non-residents registered in Public Institutions in District. | | | Deaths registered in Public Institutions beyond the District. | | | Nett deaths at all ages belonging to the District. | |
|---|--|------------------------|-------|--|----------------------------------|-------|--|------|-------|---|-------|-------|--|-------|
| | | Under one year of age. | | At all ages. | | | Public Institutions in the District. | | | Public Institutions beyond the District. | | | ages belonging to the District. | |
| | | No. | Rate. | No. | Rate per 1,000 Births registered | No. | Rate. | No. | Rate. | No. | Rate. | No. | No. | Rate. |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | | |
| 1898 | 24,672 | 616 | 28·85 | 74 | 120 | 464 | 12·59 | 158 | ... | ... | 464 | 12·59 | | |
| 1899 | 16,652 | 430 | 26·01 | 43 | 100 | 244 | 12·36 | 40 | 1 | 5 | 248 | 15·36 | | |
| 1900 | 16,854 | 421 | 24·97 | 44 | 104 | 219 | 12·9 | 27 | 2 | 3 | 220 | 13·16 | | |
| 1901 | 18,378 | 454 | 27·7 | 40 | 88 | 198 | 10·7 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 197 | 10·5 | | |
| 1902 | 18,727 | 466 | 24·8 | 52 | 111 | 248 | 12·8 | 34 | 6 | 3 | 245 | 13· | | |
| 1903 | 19,100 | 495 | 25·9 | 56 | 113 | 215 | 11·2 | 32 | 7 | 1 | 209 | 10·9 | | |
| 1904 | 19,505 | 416 | 21·3 | 33 | 79·3 | 237 | 12·1 | 53 | 26 | 6 | 217 | 11·1 | | |
| 1905 | 20,364 | 480 | 23·5 | 38 | 77 | 283 | 13·8 | 97 | 65 | 5 | 223 | 10·9 | | |
| 1906 | 21,223 | 452 | 21·6 | 28 | 61·9 | 291 | 13·9 | 80 | 56 | 2 | 237 | 11·3 | | |
| 1907 | 21,855 | 496 | 22·6 | 40 | 80·6 | 315 | 14·4 | 95 | 59 | 7 | 263 | 12· | | |
| The District was altered in 1899 by the withdrawal of Caterham. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Averages for years 1898-1907. | 19,733 | 472·6 | 24·72 | 44·8 | 93·48 | 271·4 | 12·67 | 63·0 | 22·6 | 3·5 | 252·3 | 12·08 | | |
| 1908 | 22,333 | 486 | 21·7 | 40 | 82·3 | 309 | 13·8 | 93 | 59 | 1 | 251 | 11·2 | | |

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 49,907

Total Population at all ages ... 18,375 } At
Number of inhabited houses ... 3,693 } Census
Average number of persons per house ... 4·97 } of 1901

TABLE III.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1908.
NAME OF DISTRICT—GODSTONE RURAL.

| Notifiable Disease. | Cases notified in Whole District. | | | | | | | Total Cases Notified in each Locality. | | | | No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality. | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------|---------|----------|----------|-------------|--|----|----|----|--|---|----|----|----|
| | At all Ages. | At Ages—Years. | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| | | Under 15 | 1 to 5 | 5 to 15 | 15 to 25 | 25 to 35 | 35 and over | | | | | | | | | |
| Small-pox ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cholera ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria (including Membranous Group) | 38 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Erysipelas ... | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scarlet Fever ... | 48 | 14 | 6 | 25 | 4 | 3 | | 16 | 2 | 15 | 5 | 14 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 30 |
| Typhus Fever... | ... | | | | | | | 16 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 5 | | 26 | 46 |
| Enteric Fever... | ... | | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Relapsing Fever | 4 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Continued Fever | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puerperal Fever | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plague ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phthisis ... | 5 | | | 1 | 4 | | | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| Totals ... | 101 | 20 | 57 | 12 | 12 | | | 36 | 13 | 16 | 36 | 29 | 6 | 10 | 31 | 76 |

ISOLATION HOSPITAL—BLETCHINGLEY.

Table II.

VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1908 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

NAME OF DISTRICT—GODSTONE RURAL.

| Names of Localities | 1. Whole District. | | | | 2. North Group. | | | | 3. South Group. | | | | 4. East Group. | | | | 5. West Group. | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|
| | Year. | Population estimated to Middle of each Year. | Births Registered. | Deaths at all Ages. | Deaths under 1 year. | Population estimated to Middle of each year. | Births Registered. | Deaths at all Ages. | Deaths under 1 year. | Population estimated to Middle of each Year. | Births Registered. | Deaths at all Ages. | Deaths under 1 year. | Population estimated to Middle of each Year. | Births Registered. | Deaths at all Ages. | Deaths under 1 year. | Population estimated to Middle of each Year. | Births Registered. | Deaths at all Ages. |
| | a. | b. | c. | d. | a. | b. | c. | d. | a. | b. | c. | d. | a. | b. | c. | d. | a. | b. | c. | d. |
| 1898 | 24672 | 616 | 464 | 74 | 2827 | 89 | 41 | 11 | 4430 | 125 | 48 | 15 | 3564 | 88 | 29 | 4 | 5404 | 126 | 83 | 9 |
| 1899 | 16652 | 430 | 244 | 43 | 3002 | 98 | 33 | 13 | 4473 | 121 | 78 | 14 | 3652 | 82 | 44 | 8 | 5404 | 129 | 49 | 8 |
| 1900 | 16854 | 421 | 219 | 44 | 2952 | 92 | 48 | 9 | 4517 | 106 | 62 | 17 | 3687 | 84 | 39 | 4 | 5547 | 133 | 70 | 13 |
| 1901 | 18378 | 454 | 198 | 40 | 3986 | 123 | 38 | 11 | 4675 | 106 | 62 | 14 | 4161 | 82 | 38 | 7 | 5556 | 143 | 53 | 9 |
| 1902 | 18727 | 466 | 248 | 52 | 4121 | 102 | 45 | 8 | 4727 | 131 | 66 | 14 | 4264 | 84 | 44 | 8 | 5605 | 149 | 87 | 18 |
| 1903 | 19100 | 495 | 215 | 56 | 4274 | 139 | 40 | 16 | 4788 | 119 | 48 | 12 | 4375 | 94 | 55 | 13 | 5663 | 143 | 66 | 13 |
| 1904 | 19505 | 416 | 237 | 33 | 4431 | 105 | 41 | 9 | 4866 | 105 | 55 | 9 | 4486 | 80 | 43 | 5 | 5722 | 126 | 78 | 11 |
| 1905 | 20364 | 480 | 223 | 38 | 4896 | 138 | 51 | 11 | 4936 | 108 | 70 | 14 | 4685 | 91 | 43 | 4 | 5847 | 143 | 59 | 9 |
| 1906 | 21223 | 452 | 237 | 28 | 5310 | 114 | 52 | 7 | 5064 | 109 | 71 | 6 | 4910 | 89 | 44 | 2 | 5939 | 140 | 70 | 13 |
| 1907 | 21855 | 496 | 263 | 40 | 5617 | 122 | 60 | 19 | 5135 | 120 | 65 | 6 | 5041 | 100 | 48 | 1 | 6062 | 154 | 90 | 14 |
| Average of Years 1898 to 1907. | 19733 | 472'6 | 254'8 | 44'8 | 4141.6 | 112'2 | 44'9 | 11'4 | 4761'1 | 115'0 | 62'5 | 12'1 | 4282'5 | 87'4 | 42'7 | 5'6 | 5674'9 | 138'6 | 70'5 | 11'7 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1908 | 22333 | 486 | 251 | 40 | 5820 | 127 | 57 | 11 | 5196 | 114 | 80 | 12 | 5177 | 117 | 49 | 7 | 6140 | 128 | 65 | 10 |

Table IV.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1908.
NAME OF DISTRICT—GODSTONE RURAL.

| Causes of Death. | Deaths at the subjoined ages of 'Residents' whether occurring in or beyond the District. | | | | | | | Deaths at all ages of 'Residents' belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District. | | | | Total Deaths whether of 'Residents' or 'Non-Residents' in Public Institutions in the District. |
|--|--|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---|----|----|----|--|
| | All Ages. | Under 1 Year. | 1 and under 5 | 5 and under 15 | 15 and under 25 | 25 and under 65 | 65 and upw'ds | N. | S. | E. | W. | |
| Small-pox | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Measles | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Scarlet Fever | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whooping Cough | 5 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | 5 | | |
| Diphtheria (Including Membranous Croup) | 5 | | 2 | 3 | | | | 4 | | | 1 | |
| Croup | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fever { Typhus | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| { Enteric | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| { Other continued | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Epidemic Influenza... .. | 4 | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | |
| Cholera | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plague | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diarrhœa | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Enteritis | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puerperal Fever | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Erysipelas | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Other Septic Diseases | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) | 28 | | 1 | | 8 | 17 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 22 |
| Other Tubercular Diseases | 4 | 3 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Cancer, malignant disease... .. | 21 | | | | | 10 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 7 |
| Bronchitis | 21 | 1 | | | | 3 | 17 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Pneumonia | 13 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| Pleurisy | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs | 4 | | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| Alcoholism—Cirrhosis of Liver | 3 | | | | | 3 | | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Venereal Diseases | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Premature Birth | 8 | 8 | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Diseases and Accidents of Parturition | 8 | | | | 1 | 7 | | 1 | 3 | 4 | | |
| Heart Diseases | 25 | | | 2 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 11 | 18 |
| Accidents | 3 | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | |
| Suicides | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | |
| All other Causes | 96 | 25 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 44 | 17 | 34 | 21 | 24 | 27 |
| All Causes | 251 | 40 | 13 | 8 | 13 | 83 | 94 | 57 | 80 | 49 | 65 | 93 |

Table V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908. Deaths from stated causes in Weeks and Months Under One Year of Age.

NAME OF DISTRICT—GODSTONE RURAL.

| CAUSE OF DEATH | | | | | | Under 1 Week. | 1-2 Weeks. | 2-3 Weeks. | 3-4 Weeks. | Total under 1 Month. | 1-2 Months. | 2-3 Months. | 3-4 Months. | 4-5 Months. | 5-6 Months. | 6-7 Months. | 7-8 Months. | 8-9 Months. | 9-10 Months. | 10-11 Months. | 11-12 Months. | Total Deaths under One Year. |
|-----------------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| All Causes | Certified... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 21 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | 38 |
| | Uncertified | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 |
| Common Infectious Diseases. | Small Pox | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chicken Pox | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Diphtheria : Croup | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diarrhoeal Diseases. | Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 |
| | Diarrhoea, all forms | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wasting Diseases. | Gastritis, Gastrointestinal Catarrh | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Premature Birth... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | | | 1 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| | Congenital Defects | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | | 3 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| Tuberculous Diseases. | Injury at Birth | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| | Want of Breast Milk, Starvation | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 5 |
| | Tuberculous Meningitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Other Causes | Other Tuberculous Diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | Erysipelas | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Syphilis | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rickets | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Meningitis (not Tuberculous) | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| | Convulsions | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 5 |
| | Bronchitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | Laryngitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pneumonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | Suffocation, Overlaying... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Other Causes | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| | | | | | | 15 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 22 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | 40 |

District of Godstone Rural—

Births in the year { Legitimate ... 470
 { Illegitimate ... 16

Deaths in the year { Legitimate Infants ... 39
 { Illegitimate Infants ... 1



Table VI.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, IN CONNECTION WITH
 FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, and HOMEWORK.

NAME OF DISTRICT—GODSTONE RURAL.

I.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Inspector of Nuisances.

| Premises. | Number. | Number of | | |
|--|---------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| | | Inspections. | Written Notices. | Prosecutions. |
| Factories (Including Factory Laundries) | ... | 47 | 3 | ... |
| Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries) | ... | 108 | 50 | ... |
| Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises) | ... | 18 | ... | ... |
| Total | 142 | 173 | 53 | None. |

* Bakehouses.

TABLE VI. (*continued*). 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

| Particulars. | Number of Defects | | | | Number of Prosecutions. |
|---|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | Found. | Remedied. | Referred to H.M. Inspector. | | |
| Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :— | | | | | |
| Want of cleanliness | 40 | 40 | ... | | ... |
| Want of Ventilation | ... | ... | ... | | ... |
| Overcrowding | 1 | 1 | ... | | ... |
| Want of drainage of floors | ... | ... | ... | | ... |
| Other nuisances | ... | ... | ... | | ... |
| Sanitary accommodation { insufficient | ... | ... | ... | | ... |
| Sec. 22 P.H.A.A., 1890. { unsuitable or defective ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... |
| is not in force | ... | ... | ... | | ... |
| Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :— | | | | | |
| Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) | ... | ... | ... | | ... |
| Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) | ... | ... | ... | | ... |
| Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork) | ... | ... | ... | | ... |
| Total | 41 | 41 | None. | | None. |

TABLE VI. (*continued*) 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

| Class. | Number. |
|---|---------|
| Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :— | |
| Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ... | None. |
| Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector { Notified by H.M. Inspector | 2 |
| as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but { Reports (of action taken) sent to | |
| not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) { H.M. Inspector | |
| Other ... | None. |
| Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :— | |
| Certificates granted during the year | None. |
| In use at the end of the year | 1 |

February, 1909.

C. A. ROBINSON, B.A., M.B.

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GODSTONE

(PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT).

SCHEDULE

OF THE

Premises registered under "The Dairies, Cowsheds,
and Milkshops Order of 1885."

*(Supplement to the Annual Report of the Medical Officer
of Health).*

1908

PRINTED :

J. B. LOCK, PRINTER, "CAXTON HOUSE."

1909

The Rural District Council of Godstone

(PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT).

THE GRANGE, BLETCHINGLEY,

February, 1909.

Administration of Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order.

STATISTICS.

| | | | | | | |
|----|--|-----|-----------------------|---|-----|-----------|
| 1. | Number of Names registered during year 1908 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| 2. | Number of Names erased from the Register | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| 3. | Number of Dairy Farms or Premises in operation at 31st December, 1908 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91 |
| 4. | Approximate number of Milch cows kept | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1415 |
| 5. | Total number of Milkers engaged | ... | ... | ... | ... | 156 |
| 6. | Total approximate number of Inspections made | ... | ... | ... | ... | 241 |
| 7. | Number of Notices issued (chiefly limewashing) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 158 |
| 8. | Approximate number of imperial gallons of milk produced during year 1908 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,300,000 |
| 9. | DISPOSAL OF MILK:— | | | | | |
| | 49.7 per cent. | ... | Sold in the District. | | | |
| | 17.1 | „ | ... | Sent to various parts of London. | | |
| | 12.1 | „ | ... | Sent to Croydon. | | |
| | 7.9 | „ | ... | Sent to Beckenham (previously Pasteurized). | | |
| | 2.4 | „ | ... | Sent to Caterham. | | |
| | 10.8 | „ | ... | Sent to various parts of Country. | | |
| | <hr/> 100.0 | | | | | |

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GODSTONE.

Administration of Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order. 1908.

| No. | Name of Farm and Postal Address. | Average Number of Cows kept. | Number of Milkers Employed. | Is a Refrigerator used for Cooling? | Name of Town or District where Milk is disposed of. | Remarks. |
|-----|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Sandhills Farm, Bletchingley, Redhill | 40 | 3 | Yes | Locally and Gatcombe, Lee, S.E. | |
| 2 | Coldharbour Farm, Bletchingley, Redhill | 15 | 2 | No | Locally | |
| 3 | Mount Pleasant, Bletchingley, Redhill | 10 | 1 | No | Locally | |
| 4 | Grange Meadow Farm, Bletchingley, Redhill | 10 | 1 | No | Locally | |
| 5 | Court Lodge Farm, Bletchingley, Redhill | 15 | 1 | Yes | Locally | |
| 6 | Brewer Street Farm, Bletchingley, Redhill | 30 | 2 | Yes | Norwood | |
| 7 | Lake Farm, Bletchingley, Redhill | 15 | 1 | No | Locally | |
| 8 | Place Farm, Bletchingly, Redhill | 20 | 3 | Yes | Caterham and Whyteleafe | Several Sheds have been repaired, drained, and lighted, and the sanitary condition has been improved. |
| 9 | Halliloo Farm, Chelsham | 10 | 1 | No | Locally | Additional improvements have been effected in the way of paving and lighting, &c., and repairs to certain drains and yards. |
| 10 | Wintersell Farm, Crowhurst, Edenbridge | 60 | 4 | Yes | Museum St., London | Considerable improvement has taken place in the general sanitary condition of this farm. Large accumulations of dung and filth have been removed, and the sheds limewashed, but much remains to be done. |

| No. | Name of Farm and Postal Address. | Average Number of Cows kept. | Number of Milkers Employed. | Is a Refrigerator used for Cooling ? | Name of Town or District where Milk is disposed of. | Remarks. |
|-----|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| 11 | Pike's Farm, Crowhurst, Lingfield | 12 | 2 | No | Locally (Lingfield) | |
| 12 | Flint Hall Farm, Godstone | 24 | 4 | Yes | Thornton Heath and Locally (Woldingham) | |
| 13 | Water Farm, South Godstone | 26 | 3 | Yes | Welford's Surrey Dairies | |
| 14 | Merlands Farm, Godstone | 15 | 2 | No | Locally | |
| 15 | White Hart Farm, Godstone | 12 | 2 | No | Locally | The sides of the sheds have been repaired, and the lighting improved ; and the former practice of depositing large heaps of manure in front of the sheds has to a large extent been abandoned. |
| 16 | Jenkinsland Farm, Blindley Heath, South Godstone | 24 | 2 | Yes | South Norwood, London S.E. | The sheds here are undergoing general repair. The paving has been put in order, the water supply improved, and windows fixed in the roof; and the sides of the sheds have also been put in order. The cooling apparatus, which was formerly situated in a very insanitary position, has been refixed in a brick building and properly protected. |
| 17 | Bransfield Cowsheds, Church Lane, Godstone | 12 | 1 | No | Locally | |
| 18 | North Park Farm, Godstone | 40 | 3 | Yes | Sussex Rd., Croydon | |
| 19 | South Park Farm, South Godstone | 25 | 2 | Yes | Tonbridge and a little Locally | A new drainage system has been provided to the cowsheds, and they have also been suitably ventilated. The paving has been put in order, and the premises generally placed in proper sanitary condition. |
| 20 | Lodge Farm, South Godstone | 17 | 2 | No | Locally | Considerable improvement has been made here in the way of drainage, paving, and lighting, and the general sanitary condition is good. |
| 21 | Postern Gate Farm, South Godstone | 12 | 2 | Yes | Locally | |
| 22 | Anchor Farm, Blindley Heath, South Godstone | 18 | 2 | Yes | Sussex Wholesale Milk Supply Co., Lingfield | |
| 23 | Garston Farm, Godstone | 28 | 3 | No | Locally | The amendments in progress last year have now been completed ; the sheds have been repaired, lighted, paved, and drained to the Council's sewer, and the general sanitary condition is good. |
| 24 | Flower Farm, Flower Lane, Godstone | 24 | 3 | Yes | Croydon and Locally (Oxted) | |
| 25 | Quarry Farm, Godstone | 35 | 5 | Yes | Caterham | Improvements have been carried out in the way of general repairs, and the sheds, though old, are in good order and well kept. |
| 26 | Dairy Farm, Cottenham Terrace, South Godstone | 6 | 2 | No | Locally | |
| 27 | Horne Park Farm, New Chapel, Horne, Lingfield | 30 | 3 | Yes | Gipsy Hill, W. Norwood, London, S.E. | |
| 28 | Broomlands Farm, Limpsfield | 30 | 3 | Yes | Croydon | |
| 29 | Boulthurst Farm, Limpsfield | 20 | 2 | Yes | Locally | Measures have been taken to prevent the spring which supplies the farm with water from being polluted. |
| 30 | Grant's Farm, Limpsfield | 12 | 1 | Yes | Locally | |
| 31 | Moat Farm, Limpsfield, Edenbridge | 24 | 2 | Yes | Locally | The sheds have been provided with a proper drainage system, and all drains have been cut off from the pond from which the cows drink. |
| 32 | Highridge Farm, Limpsfield, Edenbridge | 4 | 1 | No | Locally | |
| 33 | Seeearn Farm, The Chart, Limpsfield | 11 | 2 | No | Locally | |
| 34 | Chartlands Farm, Limpsfield | 6 | 1 | No | Locally | |
| 35 | Couldens Farm, Limpsfield, Edenbridge | 12 | 2 | Yes | Locally | |
| 36 | Magnus Deo Farm, Lingfield | 21 | 2 | No | Locally | |
| 37 | Felcot Farm, Felbridge, East Grinstead | 6 | 1 | No | East Grinstead | The Farm premises are undrained and the yard is imperfectly paved, chiefly with sleepers. The sheds are dilapidated and dirty. |
| 38 | Blackberry Farm, Lingfield | 16 | 3 | No | Locally | |

| No. | Name of Farm and Postal Address. | Average Number of Cows kept. | Number of Milkers Employed. | Is a Refrigerator used for Cooling? | Name of Town or District where Milk is disposed of. | Remarks. |
|-----|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| 39 | Ilford Dairy, Lingfield | 6 | 1 | No | Locally | |
| 40 | The Park Farm, Lingfield | 95 | 10 | Yes | Wilts United Dairies | |
| 41 | New Chapel Farm, Lingfield | 20 | 2 | Yes | Sussex Wholesale Milk Supply, Lingfield | |
| 42 | Westlands Farm, Lingfield | 30 | 2 | Yes | Sydenham, S.E. | |
| 43 | Little Lullenden Farm, Lingfield | 8 | 2 | No | Locally | |
| 44 | Sughams Farm, Lingfield | 9 | 3 | Yes | Locally | |
| 45 | Miss Butcher, High Street, Dormans, Lingfield | 5 | 1 | No | Locally | |
| 46 | Bricklands Farm, Lingfield | 5 | 1 | No | Locally | The sheds are unsatisfactory, and are imperfectly paved and drained. |
| 47 | Haxted Mead Farm, Lingfield, Edenbridge | 40 | 3 | Yes | Camberwell, London, S.E. | |
| 48 | Cromwell Hall, Baldwin's Hill, Lingfield | 8 | 1 | Yes | Locally | |
| 49 | Perrysfield Farm, Oxted | 25 | 2 | Yes | Locally | |
| 50 | Town Farm, Old Oxted | 4 | 1 | Yes | Locally | |
| 51 | Stockhurst Farm, Oxted | 40 | 4 | Yes | Locally | |
| 52 | Stonehall Farm, Oxted | 10 | 3 | Yes | Locally | |
| 53 | Barrow Green Farm, Oxted | 20 | 2 | Yes | Locally | |
| 54 | Model Dairy, High Street, Old Oxted | ... | ... | Yes | Locally | |
| 55 | Court Farm, Oxted | 25 | 2 | Yes | Locally | |
| 56 | Nags Hall Farm, Tandridge | 20 | 2 | Yes | Croydon | |
| 57 | Westwood Farm, Tatsfield, Westerham | 25 | 4 | Yes | Gatecombe, Lee, London, S.E. | |
| 58 | Maesmaur Road, Tatsfield, Westerham | ... | ... | No | Locally | |
| 59 | Old Lane Cowsheds, Tatsfield Green, Tatsfield, Westerham | 6 | 1 | No | Locally | |
| 60 | Erne Dairy, Whyteleafe | 20 | 4 | Yes | Locally | |
| 61 | Oak Farm, Felbridge | 6 | 2 | ... | Locally | |
| 62 | Bottom Barn Farm, Warlingham, Whyteleafe | 12 | 2 | No | Locally | |
| 63 | Hamsey Green, Warlingham | 30 | 3 | No | Locally | |
| 64 | The Model Dairy, Woldingham, Caterham Valley | 1 | 1 | No | Locally | |
| 65 | Haxted House Farm, Haxted, Lingfield, Edenbridge | 36 | 3 | Yes | Thornton Heath, London, S.E. | |
| 66 | Lusted Farm, Tatsfield, Westerham | 10 | 2 | No | Locally in Tatsfield | |
| 67 | Knight's Barn Farm, Rushford Barn Farm, Lingfield | 34 | 6 | Yes | Locally | |
| 68 | The Sussex Wholesale Milk Supply Co., Ltd., Station Road, Lingfield | ... | ... | Yes | Beckenham | |
| 69 | Glen Farm, New Chapel, Horne, Lingfield | 7 | 1 | No | Used for Butter Making | |

| No. | Name of Farm and Postal Address. | Average Number of Cows kept. | Number of Milkers Employed. | Is a Refrigerator used for Cooling? | Name of Town or District where Milk is disposed of. | Remarks. |
|-----|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| 70 | "Gorse Down," Tatsfield, Westerham | 8 | 1 | No | ... | |
| 71 | Park Farm, Tatsfield, Westerham | 25 | 3 | Yes | Bromley | |
| 72 | Perry Farm, New Chapel, Horne, Lingfield | 4 | 1 | No | Locally | |
| 73 | "Beech Hurst" Cowsheds, Dormans, Lingfield | 6 | 1 | No | Locally | |
| 74 | Comfort's Place Farm, Lingfield | 20 | 3 | No | Sussex Wholesale Milk Supply Co., Ltd., Lingfield | |
| 75 | Crowhurst Land Farm, Dormans, Lingfield | 8 | 2 | No | Locally | The premises have been put in order and provided with drainage. |
| 76 | Dairy, Station Road East, New Oxted | ... | ... | No | Locally | |

PREMISES REGISTERED DURING 1908.

| | | | | | | |
|----|--|-----|-----|-----|---|--|
| 77 | Mansion House Farm, Crowhurst | 12 | 2 | ... | Sussex Wholesale Milk Supply Co., Ltd., Lingfield | |
| 78 | Lowlands Farm, New Chapel, Lingfield | 3 | 1 | ... | Ditto | |
| 79 | Beech Farm, Chelsham, Whyteleafe | 30 | 3 | ... | Welford's Surrey Dairies, Purley | |
| 80 | Withey Cross Farm, Lingfield | 3 | 1 | ... | Sussex Wholesale Milk Supply Co., Ltd., Lingfield | |
| 81 | Jarvis Farm, Horne | 7 | 1 | ... | Ditto | |
| 82 | Cherry Tree Farm, New Chapel | 10 | 1 | ... | Ditto | |
| 83 | Yew Tree Farm, South Godstone | 12 | 2 | ... | Locally | |
| 84 | Post Office, New Chapel, Horne | 7 | 1 | ... | Sussex Wholesale Milk Supply Co., Ltd., Lingfield | |
| 85 | Tedham's Farm, Horne | 6 | 1 | ... | Norwood | |
| 86 | Moor House Farm, Limpsfield | 5 | 1 | ... | Locally | |
| 87 | Gincox Farm, Oxted | ... | ... | ... | Milk is used on Farm | |
| 88 | Ward's Farm, Felbridge, Nr. East Grinstead | 15 | 2 | ... | East Grinstead | |
| 89 | Gould's Farm, Horne, South Godstone | 12 | 2 | ... | Sussex Wholesale Milk Supply Co., Ltd., Lingfield | |
| 90 | Priory Farm, Warlingham | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 91 | Guildabales Farm, Edenbridge | ... | ... | ... | ... | |